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THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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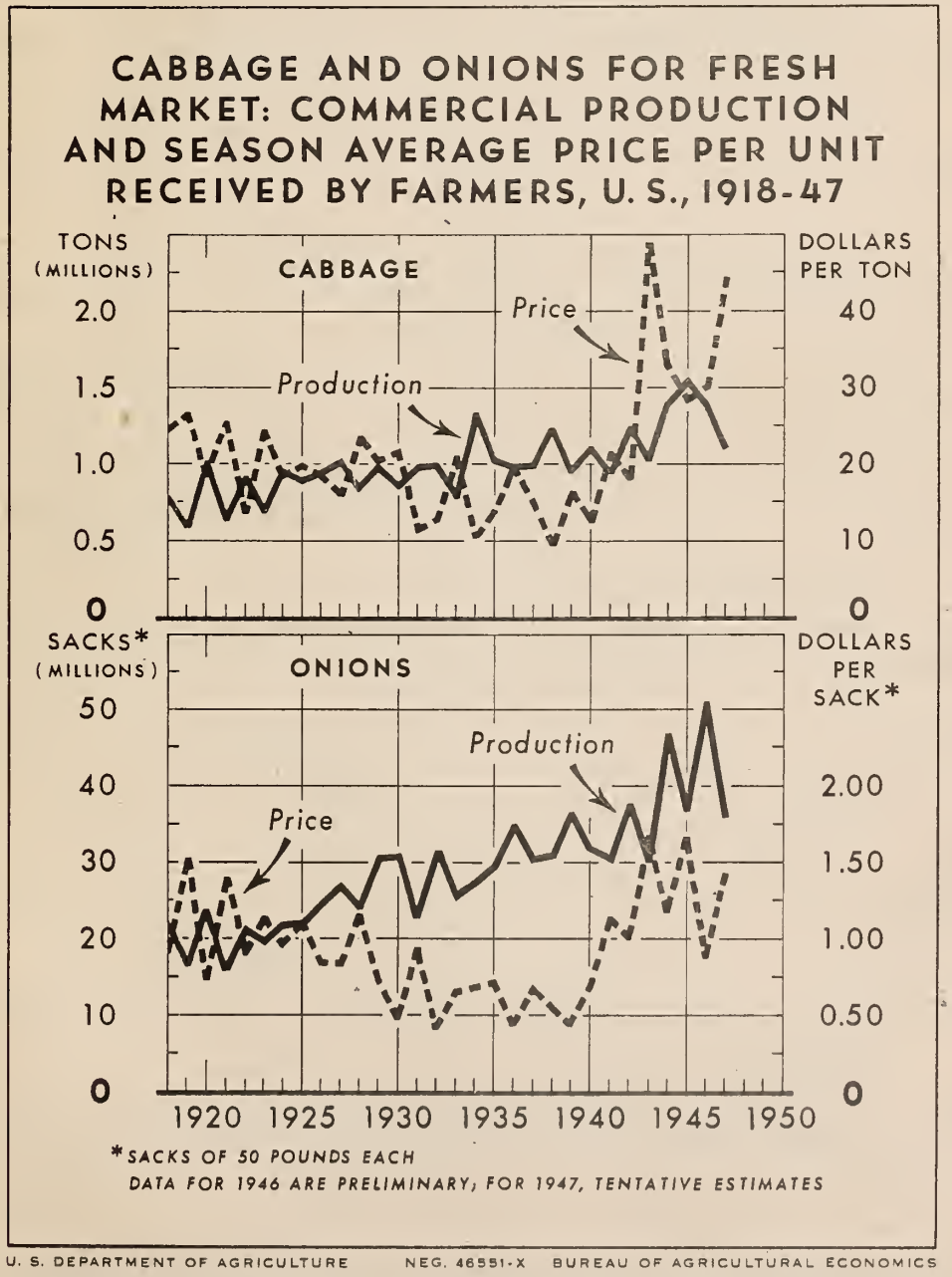
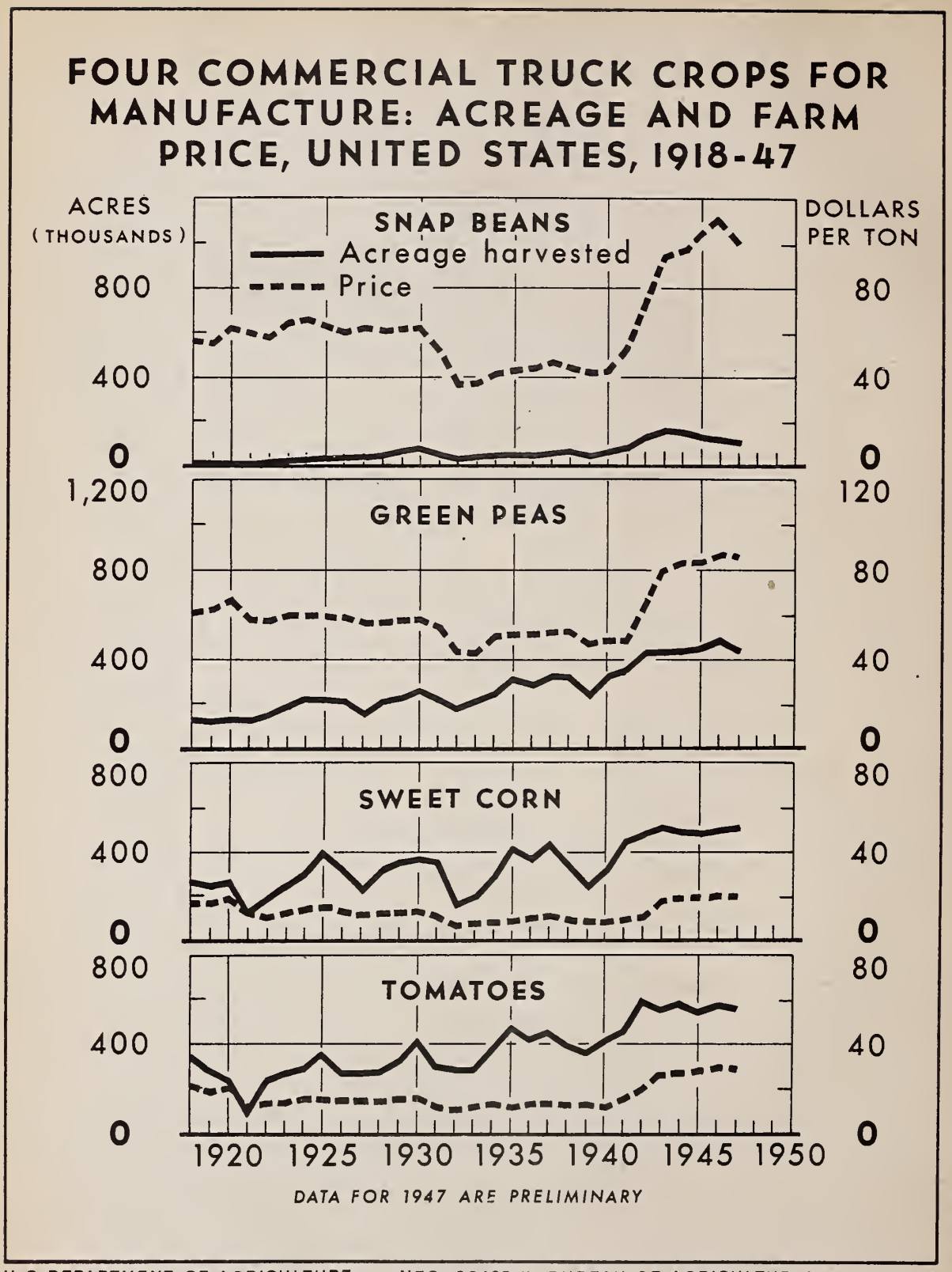


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46551-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Season average prices received by farmers for cabbage and onions in nearly every year since 1918 have shown a very strong inverse relationship to production. But prices moved sharply upward during the war in spite of a continued upward trend in production. In 1948, production of these two crops probably will be larger, and prices lower, than in 1947.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 26495-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Tomatoes, sweet corn, green peas, and snap beans are the most important truck crops for processing, measured in terms of acreage or total value of production. Prices for most truck crops for processing have risen sharply since 1940, and in the last few years they have reached record high levels. Prices considerably below those for 1946 and 1947 can be expected in the years ahead.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 7, 1947

Contents

	Page		Page
Summary	3	Sweetpotatoes	12
Truck Crops for Fresh Market	4	Dry Edible Beans	13
Truck Crops for Processing	7	Dry Field Peas	14
Canned and Frozen Vegetables	9	Appendix of Tables	15
Potatoes	10		

SUMMARY

With some exceptions, production and prices of vegetables in 1948 probably will be at levels about the same as those of 1947. Demand for fresh vegetables, vegetables for processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas is expected to be about as strong in the first half of 1948 as in 1947. With average weather conditions, crop production in 1948 probably would be somewhat larger than in 1947 for sweetpotatoes and truck crops for fresh market, about the same as in 1947 for truck crops to be processed, potatoes, and dry beans, and somewhat smaller for dry peas.

Without much change in the demand for fresh vegetables in the first half of 1948 and somewhat larger commercial production, prices received by growers may be somewhat lower. Principal opportunities for commercial vegetable growers to get maximum net returns lie in shifts in acreages among individual crops and, to a limited extent, in planning production for different marketing dates. If acreages of onions and cabbage grown for the fresh market in 1948 show the sharp increase which usually follows a year of high prices like 1947, considerable surpluses in these 2 crops are possible in 1948.

Demand for vegetables for commercial canning and freezing probably will be about as strong in 1948 as in 1947. Carry-over stocks of canned vegetables at the beginning of the 1948-49 pack season are expected to be much better balanced among commodity items than they were at the beginning of this pack season when some items were very short, while others were in considerable surplus. Total supplies of canned and frozen vegetables available for consumption in 1948 probably will permit a continued record-high per capita consumption.

With demand for potatoes in 1948-49 expected to be about as great as in 1947-48, a near-average crop of approximately 375 million bushels would seem desirable in 1948. To produce such a crop, a national potato goal of 2,352,400 planted acres in 1948 has been set. This is 5.5 percent larger than the acreage planted in 1947, which resulted in a crop estimated September 1 at 368 million bushels. Prices received by individual growers in 1948 again will be supported under present commitment at not less than 90 percent of parity through December 31, 1948, provided they plant no more than their goal acreage and otherwise are eligible. Prices of late-crop potatoes probably will increase more than seasonally and supplies will be in adjustment with demand this winter at prices somewhat above support levels.

Demand for sweetpotatoes is expected to continue strong in 1948 and production probably will be somewhat larger than in 1947, when a late, wet spring reduced plantings. The 1947 crop of 59 million bushels is the smallest since 1940, about one-eighth smaller than the 1946 crop. Prices received by growers are expected to be higher this winter than last.

Domestic and foreign demand for dry edible beans and dry field peas is expected to continue strong throughout 1948. The 1948 goal acreage for dry peas calls for a moderate reduction from the 1947 planted acreage, but at 1942-46 average yields would provide a substantial surplus for export. Prices received by growers for the above-average 1947 crops of dry beans and peas are expected to continue above support levels. (For release October 15, a.m.)

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Outlook for 1948

Demand for fresh vegetables in the first half of 1948 is expected to be as strong as in the first half of 1947. Production will be larger if farmers respond to the high prices of 1947 with larger acreages, or if growing seasons are better than in the first half of 1947 when yields were reduced on many crops by cold, wet weather. If production is significantly larger in 1948, prices received by farmers will be moderately lower. Demand in the second half of 1948 may be not quite so strong as a year earlier, but will be well above pre-war levels. These forecasts are predicated primarily upon a continuation of high levels of consumer income in the first half of 1948.

Other considerations also are involved in arriving at this outlook. Although income will still be at high levels, consumers may be somewhat less willing to pay high prices next year, because of a continued decline in purchasing power and a further dwindling in wartime savings of lower income groups. Also, prices received by farmers for vegetables probably will share to some extent in any general slackening of food prices which might appear toward the middle of the year, if prospects at that time indicate bumper crops both in the United States and in foreign countries.

Opportunities for individual growers to get maximum net returns lie primarily in adjusting acreage among alternative crops and, to a limited extent, in changing the marketing time for which production is planned. Changes in total acreage of truck crops planted may not be a practical alternative in many cases. Past increases in acreage following years of high prices indicate some danger that aggregate acreage of some crops such as cabbage and onions may be increased too much in 1948 in response to the high prices received in 1947.

Fall Production Considerably Smaller Than in 1946

Early estimates, covering about 4/5 of the tonnage of commercial truck crops produced for marketing fresh this fall, indicated a total quantity about 20 percent smaller than a year ago, and only eight percent larger than the 1936-45 average for the fall season.

September storm damage to Florida fall vegetables was severe, particularly for snap beans, eggplant, cucumbers, and tomatoes. However, this damage is more likely to show up in a delay of truck crop shipments from this area rather than by a marked reduction in total fall production. Replanting and resetting are expected to be substantial.

Cabbage (including Cabbage for Kraut)

Early fall production of domestic-type cabbage (much of which ordinarily is used for the manufacture of kraut) is expected to be 37 percent smaller than last year and 15 percent less than the 10-year average. Reductions in acreage and reductions in yield per acre are about equally responsible for this marked decrease in tonnage produced. Similar reductions in early fall Danish (storage) type cabbage have reduced prospective production to 70 percent of that produced a year earlier, or only 5 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Supplies of fall cabbage for sale out of storage this winter will be much lighter than last winter, but shipments from winter producing areas may be slightly greater. Intention-to-plant reports from the winter-crop areas, California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida, point to a slightly larger acreage for 1948 than in 1947 but 6 percent smaller than average. Prices received by growers for cabbage sold on the fresh market this fall and winter are expected to average considerably higher than a year earlier.

If history repeats itself in 1948, it is probable that production of cabbage in the last 3 quarters of 1948 will be sharply higher, and prices sharply lower, than in 1947, because the high prices received this year will encourage larger plantings next year.

Carrots

Commercial production of fall carrots is estimated to be 22 percent less than last year and only 2 percent more than average. Most of the decline in production is attributable to smaller acreage. Prices received by farmers for carrots this fall are expected to be considerably higher than a year earlier. In 1948, it seems likely that acreage planted to carrots may be increased over 1947 in response to the high prices received in 1947. Demand for carrots is expected to continue strong throughout 1948.

Celery

The commercial celery crop for early fall this year is 17 percent smaller than a year ago and only 7 percent larger than average. The reduction in acreage, which is primarily responsible for the smaller crop, was a natural response of farmers to the below-average price received last year. Prices received by farmers for celery this year have been, and are expected to continue, to be, generally much higher than last year. If celery growers continue to show as much response to price as they have in most former years, it is likely that acreages planted to celery in 1948 will be substantially larger than in 1947. If production in 1948 proves to be substantially larger, prices for celery probably will be moderately lower.

Lettuce

Fall production of lettuce is estimated to be about 8 percent larger than in 1946 and 47 percent larger than average. As usual, California alone is producing more than 3/4 of all the lettuce grown for the fall season. California likewise is by far the principal producer of lettuce for other quarters of the year. Although production by quarters is relatively uniform as compared with other crops, the rate of shipment to market fluctuates widely from week to week, and is accompanied by very wide fluctuations in prices received by growers.

For example, the United States average price received by growers for lettuce (in the first half of each month) has risen or fallen from month to month this year by more than one dollar per crate in 5 of the first 6 months. Prices for lettuce probably will average slightly lower for this fall season than a year earlier.

Demand for lettuce, which appears to be particularly sensitive to general business conditions, is expected to be as strong as in 1947 for the first half of 1948, but may be weaker in the last half.

Onions

This year's late summer crop of dry onions, which will supply most of the dry onions to be sold out of storage this fall and next winter, was 30 percent smaller than the record large crop produced in 1946. As a result, prices to growers this fall and winter are expected to be considerably higher than a year earlier.

In former years, short crop--high price years for onions usually have been followed immediately by an increased acreage and production and consequently lower prices. This seems to be the most likely prospect for onions in 1948.

Tomatoes

Early fall production of tomatoes for the fresh market is estimated to be 15 percent smaller than last year. Production in the late fall season this year, not yet estimated, probably will be smaller because of damage from Florida storms. Prices to growers are expected to be somewhat higher in general than in the fall of 1946, especially so for the month of December.

Acreages and yields were unusually low and prices high last winter (January, February, March), and larger production this winter seems likely. Assuming such production, prices received by growers probably will not be so high as last winter, despite continued strong demand. Assuming no change from 1947 production for the last 9 months of 1948, it is expected that prices for tomatoes will be nearly as high as in 1947.

Prices this year were generally higher than last year until August, as production was smaller and later than a year earlier. A bunching-up of maturity dates as warm weather came on resulted in heavy shipments in June and July. Prices received by farmers for tomatoes in the first half of August averaged $2.50 per bushel this year, considerably below the $3.05 received in the first half of August 1946.

Other Fall-Season Truck Crops

Commercial production for the early fall fresh market is estimated to be larger than last year by 8 percent for green peas, smaller than last year by 2 percent for spinach, 11 percent for snap beans, and 13 percent for cucumbers. Of these crops, only peas are considerably below average.

Total fall production of cauliflower is estimated to be 14 percent larger than last year. Lima bean production is placed at the same figure as in 1946. Production of both these crops is at least 1/3 above the 10-year average.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Outlook for 1948

Total demand for vegetables grown for commercial processing in 1948 is expected to be about as strong as in 1947, and the quantity grown for processing may equal or exceed this year's production of certain crops, particularly snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, and pimientos. The quality of canned and frozen vegetable packs in 1948 probably will show further improvement over that available during the war, as packers will be trying to gain increased brand recognition.

The high level of food and other prices anticipated this fall and winter is expected to favor consumption of canned vegetables. An increased rate of consumption of canned vegetables would tend to avoid any excessive carry-over of canned stocks at the beginning of the 1948-49 vegetable pack season. Assuming a fairly normal carry-over stock position next spring, commercial processors should feel much more confident about the need for another year's large pack than they did in the spring of 1947 when commercial stocks in the hands of packers and wholesale distributors were considerably unbalanced, with stocks of some items too large and of others too small. At the same time, processors realize that most of the 1948 pack will be moving into consumption in 1949, the outlook for which is still uncertain.

Tomatoes

A near-record average yield per acre of tomatoes this year largely offset a slight reduction in the acreage harvested. Total production for processing is estimated to be only 2 percent less than the 1946 production and is about 36 percent more than the 1936-45 average.

Season average prices received by farmers for tomatoes for processing are expected to average slightly lower than last year. While contracted tonnage brought nearly the same prices as a year earlier, a good deal of open-market tonnage in Eastern States moved at lower prices than last year.

Demand in 1948 for tomatoes for processing is expected to be nearly as strong as in 1947. While combined processors' and wholesale distributors' stocks of canned tomato juice (and combinations including tomato juice) this August 1 were more than 4 times the very low stocks held on August 1, 1946, they were only about 2 times the average carry-over stocks for the 5 pack years 1937-41. At least to some degree, larger stocks now than pre-war are to be expected because of the rapidly increasing trend in total consumption of tomato juice in this country. Carry-over stocks of canned tomatoes this year, while 4 times those available for civilian distribution a year earlier, were less than half of 1937-41 average carry-over stocks.

Snap Beans

Production of snap beans for commercial processing in 1947 will be about 11 percent smaller than the 1946 crop but one-sixth larger than the 1936-45 average. Season average prices received by farmers this year for snap beans for processing are expected to be only slightly lower than those for the 1946 crop. Stocks of canned snap beans are large but not excessive in view of the smaller pack expected this year. Demand for snap beans for processing in 1948 is expected to be as strong as in 1947.

Sweet Corn

This year's production of sweet corn for commercial processing is expected to be about 7 percent smaller than the 1946 crop but about 18 percent larger than the 10-year average. The smaller crop this year is the result of below-average yields which more than offset an increase in the acreage for harvest. The season average price which growers will receive for this year's crop probably will be higher than that of 1946. Current stocks of canned sweet corn are several times larger than a year earlier, but are moderately lower than 1937-41 average. Demand in 1948 for sweet corn for processing is expected to be about as strong as in 1947.

Green Peas

Primarily because of reduced acreage, the production of peas for commercial canning and freezing was 17 percent less in 1947 than in 1946, though 29 percent more than the 10-year average. The prices received by farmers for peas for processing probably will average nearly as high as for the 1946 season. Carry-over stocks of canned peas this year were several times larger than during the war years, but only about 46 percent larger than average for 1937-41. In terms of total supply, the increased stocks are offset to a considerable extent by the reduced pack this year.

Stocks of frozen peas on September 1 this year were about 159 million pounds, or about 20 million pounds larger than a year earlier. This is a much improved situation, from the standpoint of processors, than that existing just a month earlier when this year's stocks of 149 million pounds were 43 million pounds larger than in 1946.

Demand for peas for processing in 1948 is expected to be about as strong as in 1947. With the high level of demand expected this fall and winter, consumption of canned and frozen peas probably will be somewhat larger than a year earlier.

Cabbage for Kraut

The prospective production of cabbage for kraut on acreage under contract for 1947 is only about 29 percent of that produced on contracted acreage in 1946. No estimate of 1947 open-market purchases of cabbage for manufacture into kraut will be made until December. However, in many former years of low pack, the contracted acreage has dropped off more sharply than has the open-market acreage. The acreage equivalent of open-market purchases has averaged 55 percent of the total over the 10 years, 1936-45. Last year it was 46 percent.

Stocks of canned sauerkraut on January 1, 1947 were approximately double the stocks a year earlier. Stocks on the carry-over date, September 1, 1947, are estimated to be close to the average for the years 1937-41.

Demand for cabbage for kraut manufacture in 1948 is expected to be slightly stronger than in 1947. However, open-market supplies of cabbage available to processors in 1948 probably will be considerably larger than they have been in 1947, and prices received by growers may be moderately lower.

Other Processing Crops

Commercial production for processing this year is estimated to be a new record high for green lima beans and second-highest of record for pimientos, but less than half as large as last year for beets.

The crop of processing beets this year is the smallest produced since 1939 and is 37 percent smaller than the 10-year average. The processing crop of lima beans, on the other hand, is 68 percent larger than the 10-year average and 11 percent larger than the former record produced last year. The pimiento crop is only slightly larger than last year but is 42 percent larger than average. The total production for spinach for processing will not be known until December but, judging from production in the 2 important States of California and Texas, it will be considerably smaller than in 1946.

Prices received by growers for these processing crops this year are expected to average slightly higher than last year for lima beans, and about the same as last year or a little higher for pimientos, but appreciably lower for beets and spinach. Demand in 1948 for these crops for processing is expected to be about as strong as this year for limabeans and pimientos, and probably stronger for beets and spinach.

CANNED AND FROZEN VEGETABLES

Outlook for Canned Vegetables in 1948-49

Total supplies of canned vegetables in the 1948-49 pack year are expected to be about as large as in the 1947-48 pack year. Combined stocks in the hands of packers and wholesale distributors at the beginning of the 1948-49 pack season probably will be no larger than a year earlier, and much better balance is expected among the several commodities, in contrast to the beginning of the 1947-48 pack season, when stocks of some items were very low while other items were in surplus.

Consumer demand for canned vegetables is expected to continue very strong at least for the first half of 1948. Demand thereafter will reflect the upward trend in consumption of canned vegetables but also will be influenced by the course of consumers' incomes and the prices of other foods, especially fresh vegetables.

Total pack of canned vegetables in 1947-48 is expected to be only moderately smaller than in 1946-47, but with rather wide variations between individual crops as indicated earlier. Total supplies will permit a continued record or near-record rate of consumption per capita. Quality, on the whole, is probably better than that of recent years.

Outlook for Frozen Vegetables in 1948

Although the total 1947 pack of frozen vegetables may not prove to be as large as the 1946 pack, stocks of frozen vegetables are enough larger than last year to permit the record-high rate of consumption of 1946 and first half of 1947 to continue well into 1948. Demand by consumers for frozen vegetables in the first half of 1948 and demand by commercial processors for vegetables for freezing is expected to continue strong.

On August 1 this year, total cold storage holdings of frozen vegetables were 296.6 million pounds, which was 67.4 million pounds larger than holdings a year earlier. By September 1 this year, frozen vegetable holdings had increased to 330.1 million pounds, a total only 45.2 million pounds larger than a year earlier. Most of this adjustment in holdings this year compared to last is explained by the increase in frozen pea stocks this August of only 9.8 million pounds, compared with 32.3 million pounds in August 1946.

POTATOES

Outlook for 1948

Total demand for potatoes for food, military requirements, seed, starch, and the like in 1948 probably will be about as great as in 1947. Civilian per capita consumption will continue at the 1946 and 1947 rate now estimated at 122 pounds. Exports on a strictly commercial basis probably will not be more than the usual 2 to 4 million bushels. Foreseeable needs for potatoes can be met with a 1948 crop of approximately 375 million bushels, nearly the same as the 1947 crop and close to the average for 1936-45.

The Department of Agriculture, on September 8, announced a national potato goal of 2,352,400 planted acres in 1948. This is 123,700 acres or 5.5 percent larger than the acreage planted in 1947. Under average conditions, it should produce the needed 375 million bushels.

The national acreage goal includes 1,518,500 acres for commercial potato farms and 833,900 acres for farms having less than 3 acres of potatoes. On the commercial farms, the acreage is the same as that allocated to such farms in 1947. This means that the acreage goal for the early commercial crop in 1948 is the same as that for 1947. The distribution of goal acreage between early and late producing areas in 1948 as in 1947 is designed to result in production in close balance with requirements during the year.

In Florida and Texas, the two earliest producing States, growers are expected to plant 10,000 acres to early commercial potatoes for harvest in the 1948 winter season (January-March). This is 24 percent smaller than the acreage planted for the 1947 winter season, 9 percent smaller than the acreage harvested, and 20 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average acreage harvested. It is less than one-half of one percent of the national goal acreage for 1948.

Prices received by growers for potatoes in 1948 are to be supported under present commitment at not less than 90 percent of parity through December 31, 1948. Ninety percent of parity as of September 15, 1947, was $1.59 a bushel, and the actual price received was $1.49. To be eligible for price support for 1948-crop potatoes, growers must plant no more than their acreage goals and otherwise be eligible.

Near-Average Crop of Potatoes in Prospect this Year

The 1947 crop of potatoes is estimated, as of September 1, at about 388 million bushels. This is 23 percent smaller than the record crop of 476 million bushels in 1946 but only 2 percent smaller than the 1936-45 average. The 2,190,000 acres for harvest in 1947 are 15 percent less than in 1946, and is the smallest harvested acreage since 1881. The 168-bushel yield per acre is 9 percent less than the record of 184 in 1946.

The 1947 crop of potatoes in the 12 early States is estimated at nearly 59 million bushels, 27 percent smaller than in 1946 but 17 percent larger than the average for 1936-45. In the 8 intermediate States, the 1947 crop is estimated at nearly 33 million bushels, 14 percent smaller than in 1946 but 4 percent larger than average. In each of these groups of States, market surpluses developed, requiring purchases by the Department of Agriculture to keep prices from falling below support levels.

The prospective crop in the 29 late States is estimated at almost 277 million bushels, 23 percent smaller than in 1946 and 6 percent smaller than average. It is the production from these States that provides the storage stocks for use in fall, winter, and early spring. Supplies during this part of the marketing year will be in close adjustment with demand. If well distributed over the months ahead, there probably will be neither serious shortages nor surpluses.

Prices Received by Growers Continue Higher Than in 1946

Primarily because of higher support prices, growers received higher prices for potatoes this summer than last. On September 15, 1947, grower prices in the United States as a whole averaged $1.49 a bushel, 22 cents higher than a year earlier. Prices this winter are expected to advance more than seasonally, reaching levels considerably higher than a year earlier. Although prices received by growers this summer have been at or near support levels, they probably will rise somewhat above them this winter and early spring, notwithstanding the sharper monthly increases in support prices. This prospect arises primarily from the close balance between potato supplies and demand in the months ahead, in contrast to burdensome surpluses a year earlier.

Total carlot shipments this season through September 20 were 107,074 cars. For the corresponding portion of the 1946-47 season total shipments were 128,056 cars.

Price-Support Purchases Heavy in Summer; Loan Program Now in Effect

When prices received by growers for 1947-crop potatoes sagged to support levels in May, the Department of Agriculture started making purchases to keep them from falling below these levels. Purchases during May and June from the early crop were relatively light. But as harvesting of the intermediate crop gained volume in July, purchases mounted rapidly and continued heavy in August and September. By mid-September, approximately 11 million bushels of new-crop potatoes had been purchased, compared with about 33 million bushels of 1946-crop potatoes purchased by mid-September of 1946. With the prospect that prices for the late crop, upon which loans are available, will be above support levels, further purchases this season may be light. Purchases this season have been heaviest in New Jersey, Long Island, and Virginia. Some of these potatoes have been exported to Argentina. Domestic disposal included use in School Lunch Programs and other eligible institutions, and manufacture into starch and flour, dehydration, distillation, and stockfeed.

The loan program for 1947-crop potatoes was announced September 11 by the Department of Agriculture. It provides for loans to growers and dealers on potatoes suitable for approved permanent storage at rates about 75 percent of the September bulk (loaded on truck at farmer's gate) support price. Loans are available on U. S. No. 1; U. S. No.1, size B; and U. S. No. 2, 1-7/8 inches minimum diameter potatoes. The rates on the second two classes are about one-third those on U. S. No. 1. Loans will be available to producers and dealers from September 15 to December 15, excepting in States where the State PMA Committees may set an earlier terminal date. The loans, which will bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per year, will mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1948.

A condition of eligibility for a loan or other price support this year was that the grower plant no more than his goal acreage. Also the eligible grower may receive price support this year even though he has no loan.

SWEETPOTATOES

Outlook for 1948

Demand for sweetpotatoes in 1948 probably will be nearly as strong as in 1947. Prices received by growers in 1948 will be supported, if necessary, under present commitment at not less than 90 percent of parity through December 31, 1948. The actual acreage planted to sweetpotatoes in 1948 will be influenced not only by prospective prices for sweetpotatoes but also by consideration of possible returns from alternative crops, the high labor requirements of the sweetpotato crop, and problems of weevil control.

Production of Sweetpotatoes One-eighth Smaller This Year Than Last

The 1947 crop of sweetpotatoes was estimated, as of September 1, at 59 million bushels. This is 12 percent smaller than the 1946 crop, 9 percent smaller than average production for 1936-45, and the smallest crop since 1940. The smaller crop this year is the result of an acreage for harvest that is 5 percent smaller, and a yield per acre that is 7 percent smaller, than last year. With a crop of this size, per capita consumption probably will be about one pound under the 18-pound average from the 1946 crop.

Prices for Sweetpotatoes Probably Will be Higher This Fall and Winter Than Last

The carlot movement of sweetpotatoes by rail and boat through September 20 totaled 1,530 cars, about two-fifths fewer cars than were shipped in the corresponding period of the 1946-47 season. This decrease is attributable almost entirely to reduced shipments from Louisiana, the principal commercial shipping State. By mid-September Alabama had practically completed its shipments, while Louisiana and Virginia were rapidly increasing their movement.

Prices received by growers for 1947-crop sweetpotatoes averaged $2.70 a bushel in mid-August, 10 cents less than a year earlier. In September the price averaged $2.40, compared with $2.24 in September 1946. A further seasonal decline in price is expected in October and possibly November, as supplies become more plentiful from the new harvest. Thereafter prices are expected to rise seasonally as sales are made from storage. The average price for the crop may be slightly higher than the average of $2.18 a bushel for the 1946 crop.

Price-Support Program for 1947 Crop

Under the price-support program for 1947-crop sweetpotatoes, support to prices received by growers will be given by Government purchases or by diversion to other than normal channels, including industrial or livestock feed outlets. This is in contrast to last year's program when loans were available as a means of support. As announced August 8, 1947, support prices cover the grades U. S. Extra No. 1 and U. S. No. 1 sweetpotatoes packed in specified containers, loaded f.o.b. carrier at shipping point in carlots or trucklots. For the U. S. No. 1 grade the support price per bushel is as follows: $1.50 for Sept. 1 - Nov. 15; $1.90 for Nov. 16 - Dec. 31, 1947; and $2.15 for Jan. 1 - April 30, 1948. For the U. S. Extra No. 1 grade, the respective prices for these periods are $1.75, $2.00, and $2.25. If need for support of the U. S. No. 2 grade arises in any area, support prices, terms, and conditions for them will be announced at that time. The period that price support will be available extends from September 1, 1947, to April 30, 1948. If a quarantine is imposed in an area, price support will cease 15 days prior to its effective date.

As harvest of the new crop got well under way in producing areas of the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland in early September, the usual commercial outlets and limited storage facilities became inadequate to handle the crop. To keep prices to growers from falling below support levels, the Department of Agriculture purchased 211 cars by September 27. These were diverted for use in the School Lunch Program and in institutions.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Outlook for 1948

Total demand for dry edible beans probably will be strong throughout 1948. Domestic demand for beans is expected to continue near the levels of 1947, and foreign needs for relief feeding and commercial export probably will be great enough to absorb all surplus beans. This suggests ready outlets for a 1948 crop moderately larger than the 1947 crop. Prices received by growers for beans again will be supported in 1948, under present commitment, at not less than 90 percent of parity through December 31, 1948. Ninety percent of parity as of August 15, 1947, the basis of support for 1947-crop beans, is $7.13 per 100 pounds. The actual price received by growers on that date was $12.50.

1947 Bean Crop Slightly Larger than 1946 Crop

Production of dry edible beans in 1947 is estimated, as of September 1, at 16,659,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned). This is 5 percent larger than the 1946 crop and 2 percent larger than average production for 1936-45. Assuming some increase in commercial exports and shipments for relief feeding abroad, domestic consumption probably will continue at a level of about 8 pounds per capita.

For the July-December 1947 period the Department of Agriculture on September 2 announced an export allocation of 771,000 bags of dry beans for specified areas outside the Western Hemisphere. This includes 297,600 bags for Italy, 176,400 for the United Kingdom, 132,300 for Austria, 66,100 for Greece, 6,600 for Switzerland, and 2,200 bags for Ireland. Most of the exports under these allocations will come from 1947-crop beans.

Prices Expected to Continue Above Support Levels

Support prices by specified varieties and grades of 1947-crop dry edible beans were announced September 4, 1947, by the Department of Agriculture. For U. S. No. 1 beans, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. country shipping point, these prices per 100 pounds, net weight, range from $7.25 for the Great Northern variety in Idaho to $9.45 for Standard Lima in California. For U. S. choice handpicked and U. S. Extra No. 1 beans, the prices are 10 cents higher than the applicable price for U. S. No. 1, and for U. S. No. 2 beans they are 15 cents lower. These support prices reflect 90 percent of the parity price of $7.92 per 100 pounds on August 15, 1947. This is $1.11 or 16 percent higher than the parity figure of $6.81 a year earlier. The support prices are applicable to deliveries made under purchase agreement or loan programs.

Prices received by growers September 15, 1947, averaged $11.30 per 100 pounds, compared with $8.49 a year earlier. Prices are expected to continue somewhat above support levels, but for the 1947-48 season as a whole to average slightly below the $10.70 per 100 pounds for the 1946 crop.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Outlook for 1948

Domestic and foreign demand for dry field peas probably will continue strong throughout 1948. This assumes that a substantial part of the 1948 crop, as of the 1946 and 1947 crops, will be required for food in Europe and other food-deficit areas. Prices received by growers for smooth dry peas in 1948 will be supported by the Department of Agriculture, under present commitment, at not less than 90 percent of the comparable (substitute parity) price through December 31, 1948. Support prices for 1947-crop peas are based upon the July 1, 1947, comparable price of $4.81 per 100 pounds.

A dry edible smooth pea goal of 380,000 acres for 1948 was announced September 10, 1947, by the Department of Agriculture. An additional 127,000 acres of wrinkled peas are expected to be planted, primarily for seed. Although the total of 507,000 acres is about 1 percent smaller than the total acreage of smooth and wrinkled varieties harvested as dry peas in 1947, the 1948 goal acreage of the smooth varieties is substantially smaller than the acreage of these varieties under cultivation in 1947. The 1948 goal of 380,000 acres of smooth peas at 1942-46 average yields per acre is expected to produce enough peas for domestic needs and leave about 2.5 million bags for export and foreign relief feeding in 1948-49, about the same as may be shipped abroad in 1947-48.

1947-48 Season

Total production of dry field peas in 1947, including peas grown for seed and canner peas harvested dry, is estimated at 6,542,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned). This is nearly 6 percent smaller than in 1946 but 34 percent larger than the average for 1936-45. Stocks of old peas in growers' hands at the beginning of the 1947-48 season were nearly exhausted.

As in the past five seasons, a substantial portion of the 1947-48 supplies will be available for export. On September 2, 1947, the Department of Agriculture announced an export allocation of 1,900,000 bags of dry peas for specified areas outside the Western Hemisphere for July-December 1947. This includes 683,400 bags for the United States-United Kingdom Zone in Germany, 573,200 for the United States occupied area in Japan, 264,500 for Austria, 110,200 for the United Kingdom, 99,200 for Italy, 6,600 for Switzerland, and 4,400 bags for Ireland.

Prices received by growers for dry field peas averaged $4.77 per 100 pounds September 15, 1947. This is 19 cents higher than a year earlier and slightly above the support level. With a continuing strong demand for peas, prices probably will remain slightly above support levels.

U. S. average prices received by farmers, September 15, 1947, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	5-year average: Aug. 1909 to July 1914	5-year average: Jan. 1935 to Dec. 1939	Sept. 15, 1946	July 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Potatoes, per bushel	0.697	0.717	1.27	1.69	1.61	1.49
Sweetpotatoes, per bushel	.878	.807	2.24	2.51	2.70	2.40
Beans, dry, edible, per cwt.	3.37	3.52	8.49	12.70	12.50	11.30
Peas, dry, field, per cwt.	---	1/ 1.40	4.58	4.81	4.52	4.77

1/ January 1938 to December 1939 average.

Table 1.-Truck crops: - Unweighted average wholesale prices at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1946 and 1947

Market and commodity	Unit	1946 Month: Aug.	1946 Week ended Sept. 21	1947 Month: July	1947 Month: Aug.	1947 Week ended Sept. 13	1947 Week ended Sept. 20
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK:							
Asparagus, med., N.J.	Pyramid crt.	---	---	2.35	---	---	---
" large, N.J.	" "	---	---	2.82	---	---	---
Beans, lima, Md.	Bu.	---	---	2.44	1.85	---	---
" " N.J.	"	3.95	[illegible]	2.60	1.73	1.87	2.38
" " L. I.	"	3.83	3.85	1/4.09	1.67	1.72	2.38
Beans, snap, green, L. I.	"	2.12	2.45	1.24	1.12	1.00	2.00
" " " N. Y.	"	2.53	2.28	1.52	1.66	2.75	2.60
" " " N. J.	"	2.24	2.52	1.31	1.00	---	2.42
" " " Pa.	"	2.41	2.27	1.49	1.32	1.54	1.50
Beets, bchd., L.I.	1 3/5 bu. box	.75	.78	.67	.85	.78	.97
" " N.J.	" " "	.80	.93	.77	.83	.87	1.00
" " Pa.	" " "	---	.70	.71	.66	.75	.75
Beets, topped, N.J.	Bu.	.88	.71	.80	1.12	---	---
" " Pa.	"	.92	.76	.72	1.00	.77	1.00
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	7.33	5.50	7.50	5.82	6.90	7.50
" Pa.	4/5 bu. box	1.85	---	1.58	1.23	1.25	1.67
Cabbage, dom., L. I.	1 3/5 bu. box	.87	.96	.88	1.40	.88	1.00
" " N. J.	50 lb. sk.	1.07	1.12	1.27	2.13	1.25	1.08
" " N. Y.	" "	.85	1.00	1.25	1.82	1.04	---
" Danish, N.J.	" "	---	1.25	---	---	1.50	1.38
Cantaloups, Ariz.	Jumbo crt.	---	---	5.24	5.25	---	---
" Calif.	" "	4.69	4.70	5.25	5.63	7.40	6.95
Carrots, bchd., western	L. A. crt.	4.94	5.30	5.81	5.71	7.02	7.55
" topped, eastern	Bu.	.96	.86	---	1.32	1.12	1.62
Casaba melons, western	Jumbo crt.	3.13	2.70	2.60	2.59	3.56	3.38
Cauliflower, western	Pony crt.	2.57	2.69	---	1.98	3.21	3.06
" N. Y.	Catskill crt.	3.30	2.35	3.09	2.53	2.25	2.65
Celery, G. Heart, N. J.	1/2 crt.	1.12	1.00	1.87	2.09	2.00	1.00
" " " N. Y.	16-in. crt.	1.90	1.58	2/2.20	3.09	2.42	2.35
" Pascal, N. Y.	1/2 crt.	1.51	1.16	4.00	2.40	3/1.88	3/1.25
Corn, sweet, yel. eastern	Bu.	1.58	1.36	4/2.76	.93	.63	.50
Cucumbers, eastern	"	3.76	3.18	1.90	1.92	2.62	3.12
" hothouse, N. J.	1/2 bu.	2.62	2.50	2.50	1.20	---	---
Eggplant, N. J.	Bu.	1.25	1.38	5/3.56	1.12	.60	.76
Escarole, eastern	1 3/5 bu. box	1.03	1.05	1.18	1.11	1.28	1.41
Honey Dews, Calif.	Std. crt.	2.46	3.15	2.70	3.76	3.75	3.50
Kale, eastern	1 3/5 bu. box	1.01	.64	.61	.67	.72	.82
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L. A. crt.	4.59	5.10	6.47	7.45	8.10	7.12
Onions, Calif., yellow	50-lb. sk.	---	1.50	2.82	4.00	---	---
" Sw. Spanish, western	" " "	1.76	1.68	4.00	4.60	2.50	2.38
" yellow, N. Y.	" " "	.91	.82	3/2.37	2.16	2.45	2.30
Peas, green, western	Bu.	2.84	3.55	4.19	2.59	3.75	4.28
Peppers, green, Bullnose, N.J.	"	1.46	1.45	2.02	1.11	1.02	1.40

Continued

Table 1.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale prices at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted) indicated periods, 1946 and 1947 - Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1946 Month Aug.	1946 Week ended Sept. 21	1947 Month July	1947 Month Aug.	1947 Week ended Sept. 13	1947 Week ended Sept. 20
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK (cont'd):							
Persian-melons, western	Std. crt.	2.46	2.60	2.85	3.21	3.40	3.38
Spinach, Savoy-type, eastern	Bu.	1.65	.60	1.23	1.20	1.40	1.48
Squash, acorn, N. J.	"	1.17	.92	2.15	2.04	1.12	1.50
" yellow, N. J.	"	1.00	1.09	1.07	.83	1.29	2.04
Tomatoes, eastern	12-qt. cl.bsk.	1.12	1.02	1.60	.94	1.37	1.04
" N. Y.	Lug 6x6	2.30	2.71	1.50	1.47	1.75	2.30
" N. Y.	" 6x7	1.85	2.54	1.25	1.27	1.48	1.69
Turnips, topped, eastern	Bu.	1.07	1.58	1.12	1.50	2.00	---
Watermelons, all sizes:							
Cannonball (Blk. Dia.) Southern	Car	470	---	376	315	---	---
Garrison, Southern	"	480	---	452	507	---	---
Tom Watson, "	"	---	---	448	384	---	---
CHICAGO:							
Asparagus, fancy, Ill.	Pyramid crt.	---	---	2.75	---	---	---
Beans, lima, Mich.	12-qt. cl.bsk.	2.29	1.38	---	1.75	1.67	1.57
Beans, snap, green, Ill.	Bu.	2.77	2.85	2.53	1.85	3.00	3.38
" " " Mich.	"	3.18	2.84	---	2.35	4.50	3.72
Beets, topped, Ill.	"	.49	.90	---	---	---	---
" " Ill.	50-lb. sk.	.72	.68	1.60	1.30	1.12	1.02
Broccoli, western	Pony crt.	5.06	4.72	3.75	5.41	5.25	5.94
" Colorado	1/2 crt.	2.84	---	---	---	---	---
Cabbage, dom., Ill.	50-lb. sk.	1.14	.95	1.92	2.50	---	1.06
" " Ill.	Misc. crt.	1.76	1.35	---	2.71	1.38	1.52
" " Wis.	50-lb. sk.	1.13	1.08	2.30	2.51	1.06	1.14
Cantaloups, Ariz.	Jumbo crt.	5.15	---	4.85	---	---	---
" Calif.	" "	4.61	4.30	5.02	5.67	6.72	6.18
Carrots, bchd., western	L. A. crt.	4.11	4.60	4.82	5.22	6.40	6.80
" topped, Ill.	Bu.	1.20	---	---	1.25	1.21	1.19
Casaba melons, western	Jumbo crt.	2.99	2.85	2.60	2.48	4.00	3.88
Cauliflower, western	Pony crt.	2.18	2.58	2.79	1.91	2.26	2.82
Celery, G. Heart, Mich.	1/2 crt.	1.05	1.00	2.34	2.09	1.90	1.82
" Pascal, Mich.	" "	1.29	.98	2.80	1.77	1.60	1.44
Corn, sweet, yel., midw.	5-6 dz. sk.	1.10	1.40	2.38	2.25	.75	1.00
Cucumbers, midw.	Bu.	1.64	2.32	2.82	3.53	1.55	1.60
" southern	"	---	---	2.84	---	---	---
Eggplant, midw.	"	2.36	1.31	5/2.54	2.21	1.38	1.30
Escarole, Ill.	"	.98	.78	.92	.74	.90	1.56
Honey Dews, Calif.	Std. crt.	2.34	2.65	2.35	3.22	3.45	3.29
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L. A. crt.	3.84	3.75	5.45	6.84	6.12	4.70
" leaf, Ill.	Bu.	.77	.66	.54	.72	1.00	1.08
Onions, Calif., yellow	50-lb. sk.	1.47	---	6/2.59	2.50	---	---
" Sw. Spanish, western	" " "	1.55	1.24	---	2.80	2.00	2.18
" yellow, midw.	" " "	1.00	.88	2.55	1.98	2.12	2.12
Peas, green, western	Bu.	2.52	3.38	3.67	2.32	3.38	3.38
Peppers, green, Bullnose, Ill.	"	1.97	1.04	2.72	2.17	1.80	2.30

Continued

Table 1.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale prices at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted) indicated periods, 1946 and 1947 - Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1946 Month: Aug.	1946 Week ended Sept. 21	1947 Month July	1947 Month Aug.	1947 Week ended Sept. 13	1947 Week ended Sept. 20
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
CHICAGO (cont'd):							
Persian-melons, western	Std. crt.	2.69	2.44	2.91	2.98	3.35	3.05
Spinach, flat -type, midw.	Bu.	1.67	1.75	1.19	1.36	1.66	---
Squash, acorn, Ill.	"	1.52	.64	3.21	2.12	1.48	1.23
" yellow, Ill.	"	.72	.50	1.51	2.02	.62	.71
" Zucchini, Ill.	15-lb. box	.81	.75	.94	1.50	2.00	---
" Hubbard, Ill.	L. A. crt.	2.68	1.15	---	2.25	1.92	---
Tomatoes, midw.	12-qt. cl.bsk	1.81	.69	1.50	1.51	1.18	1.14
" Texas	Lug, 6 x 6	---	---	2.76	---	---	---
" Tenn.	" 6 x 6	7/2.86	---	2.27	2.54	---	---
" Calif.	" 6 x 6	---	2.29	2.85	2.81	8/1.81	---
Turnips, topped, Ill.	50-lb.sk.	1.49	1.58	1.50	1.37	1.12	1.42
Watermelons, all sizes:							
Cannonball (Blk. Dia.)Southern	Melon	.68	.37	.63	.91	.88	---
" " " "	Car	394	---	454	---	---	---

1/ N. C. 2/ 1/2-crate. 3/ N. J. 4/ Va., sack 5/ Southern. 6/ Babosa. 7/ Ill. 8/ Wash. Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 2. - Truck crops for fresh market: Average prices received by growers, United States, Aug. 1-15, 1947, with comparisons.

Commodity and unit	Pounds	Average 5 years 1938-42	1946 August 1-15	1946 Month of August	1947 Month of June	1947 Month of July	1947 August 1-15
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus, per crate	30	2.67	---	---	3.06	3.20	---
Lima beans, per bu.	32	2.12	3.60	3.55	2.40	2.20	1.80
Snap beans, per bu.	30	1.43	2.25	2.20	1.90	1.60	1.35
Beets, per bu.	52	.47	.90	.90	.90	.75	.80
Cabbage, per ton	2000	16.08	25.70	25.00	43.10	47.00	71.40
Cantaloups, per crate.	70	1.98	2.70	2.55	3.44	3.00	2.70
Carrots, per bu.	50	.88	1.50	1.40	1.80	1.80	2.05
Cauliflower, per crate.	37	.81	1.50	1.45	1.75	2.20	1.20
Celery, equiv. 1/2-crate.	65	1.45	1.60	1.25	4.35	2.80	2.30
Cucumbers, per bu.	48	2.19	2.55	2.00	1.60	1.45	1.80
Eggplant, per bu.	33	1.02	1.20	1.10	2.25	2.85	1.40
Lettuce, per crate	70	1.81	2.35	2.30	2.35	3.30	4.25
Onions, per sack	50	.78	.85	.70	1.30	1.50	1.60
Green peas, per bu.	30	1.53	1.35	1.50	1.60	2.10	.95
Green peppers, per bu.	25	1.26	1.50	1.40	3.05	1.45	1.15
Spinach, per bu.	18	.54	1.40	1.10	.95	.95	.95
Strawberries, per crate, 24 qt.		4.46	---	---	7.70	8.70	---
Tomatoes, per bu.	53	2.28	3.05	2.65	3.00	2.60	2.50
Watermelons, per 1000		162.00	349.00	312.00	474.00	225.00	207.00

Table 3.- Truck crops, potatoes, and sweet potatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, indicated periods in 1947, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	1946 Month July Cars	1946 Month Aug. Cars	1946 Week ended Sept. 21 Cars	1947 (preliminary) Month July Cars	1947 (preliminary) Month Aug. Cars	1947 (preliminary) Week ended Sept. 20 Cars
Asparagus	---	1	---	---	---	---
Beans, snap and lima	85	23	3	77	120	4
Beets	2	39	20	---	26	8
Broccoli	4	40	16	8	45	6
Cabbage	369	707	461	170	371	309
Cantaloups	7,387	3,473	391	7,412	3,755	387
Carrots	1,487	1,175	264	1,631	896	198
Casaba melons	34	14	2	26	7	4
Cauliflower	130	649	107	89	448	75
Celery	693	832	290	475	736	276
Corn, green	193	99	24	333	102	39
Cucumbers	486	222	49	331	87	17
Eggplant	5	---	---	13	---	---
Greens, excl. spinach	---	3	1	---	1	4
Honey Ball melons	56	1	1	13	4	2
Honey Dew melons	2,105	1,870	326	1,279	1,257	235
Lettuce & romaine	5,775	5,352	1,188	5,441	5,488	1,387
Mixed melons	69	265	61	49	205	46
Mixed vegetables	2,092	2,501	513	1,772	2,213	581
Onions	1,607	2,313	928	1,271	2,233	1,073
Peas, green	410	501	26	349	406	44
Peppers, green	260	22	15	210	40	20
Persian melons	13	148	50	39	142	30
Spinach	115	93	21	133	53	22
Tomatoes	2,812	1,249	1,201	3,229	1,263	703
Turnips & rutabagas	20	12	9	10	10	8
Watermelons	13,331	3,982	45	15,100	4,667	27
Total of above	39,540	25,586	6,012	39,460	24,575	5,505
Potatoes:						
Early	6,042	175	11	4,879	138	14
Intermediate	8,492	3,652	369	10,004	4,245	1,517
Late, surplus	8,858	17,226	4,477	6,884	13,543	4,651
Late, other	1,784	605	139	480	769	146
Total potatoes	25,176	21,658	4,996	22,247	18,695	6,328
Sweetpotatoes	346	1,101	374	318	391	395
Grand total	65,062	48,345	11,382	62,025	43,661	12,228

1/ Does not include shipments by motortruck. Includes Government purchases. Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops for processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, average 1936-45, annual 1946, and indicated September 1947

Commodity	Harvested acreage: Average 1936-45	Harvested acreage: 1946	Harvested acreage: For 1947	Production: Average 1936-45	Production: 1946	Production: Indic. 1947	1947 as % of 1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
Asparagus	63,919	82,570	*77,600	75,671	119,810	---	---
Beans, green lima 1/	53,080	67,280	76,500	29,490	44,610	49,560	111
Beans, snap	97,220	123,260	109,360	160,700	209,600	187,500	89
Beets	14,180	15,960	9,400	105,600	135,800	66,500	49
Cabbage for kraut	19,378	24,100	*10,500	162,200	275,200	---	---
Contracted ..	9,030	12,440	4,700	73,800	147,400	43,100	29
Open market..	10,348	11,660	* 5,800	88,400	127,800	---	---
Corn, sweet	413,560	496,310	507,300	962,500	1,228,800	1,138,400	93
Cucumbers for pickles	92,967	134,220	*116,600	164,153	241,536	---	---
Peas, green 1/ .	365,580	492,150	424,580	332,790	518,980	429,710	83
Pimientos	13,570	13,770	17,160	16,370	23,160	23,260	100
Spinach 2/	16,730	15,990	11,690	44,060	56,600	42,110	74
Tomatoes	477,500	566,640	551,600	2,442,100	3,380,900	3,327,900	98
Total 3/	1,627,684	2,032,250	1,912,290	4,495,634	6,234,996	---	---

*/Rough estimate, subject to revision. 1/ Production reported on shelled basis. 2/ California and Texas only. These 2 States usually produce two-thirds of the total spinach for processing in 6 States. 3/ Excluding acreage and production of spinach in 4 States, to be reported in December.

Table 5.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1936-45, annual 1946, and indicated Sept. 1, 1947

Group or State	Acreage: Harvested Average 1936-45	Acreage: Harvested 1946	Acreage: For harvest 1947	Yield per acre: Average 1936-45	Yield per acre: 1946	Yield per acre: Indicated 1947	Production: Average 1936-45	Production: 1946	Production: Indicated 1947
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Central Atlantic 1/	59	52	54	122	150	142	7,201	7,808	7,652
Lower Atlantic 2/..	252	216	223	85	101	99	21,374	21,878	22,145
South Central 3/...	397	384	342	82	90	78	32,654	34,393	26,719
North Central 4/ ..	19	15	15	92	100	86	1,739	1,504	1,285
California	11	12	12	109	102	100	1,232	1,224	1,200
U. S. total	738	679	646	87	98	91	64,200	66,807	59,001

1/ N. J., Del. Md., and Va.
2/ N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.
3/ Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Texas.
4/ Ind., Ill., Ia., Mo., and Kans.

Table 6.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, Sept. 1, 1947, with comparisons

Commodity	1946 July 1	1946 Aug. 1	1946 Sept. 1	1947 July 1	1947 Aug. 1	1947 Sept. 1 (prelim.)	Sept. 1 average 1942-46
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	20,269	22,809	23,091	21,292	18,624	13,118	10,962
Beans, lima	4,196	2,948	7,196	7,803	6,274	15,851	6,206
Beans, snap	7,615	8,713	22,494	9,943	11,784	24,546	13,320
Broccoli	14,298	12,875	12,620	13,623	10,855	9,958	3,824
Cauliflower	5,098	4,535	4,709	7,396	6,618	6,673	---
Corn, sweet	7,099	5,718	13,057	18,188	15,338	26,018	6,821
Peas, green	40,037	106,613	138,959	88,249	149,421	159,185	78,487
Spinach	26,505	26,544	23,763	25,334	24,330	22,109	11,586
Brussels sprouts	2,615	2,677	2,564	5,320	4,759	4,321	---
Pumpkin and squash	4,781	4,404	3,966	7,970	8,538	7,178	---
All other vegetables	43,191	31,354	32,390	46,569	40,033	36,096	39,083
Total	175,704	229,187	284,809	251,687	296,574	330,053	170,289

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1936-45, annual 1946, and indicated Sept. 1, 1947

Group and States	Acreage Harvested Average 1936-45	Acreage Harvested 1946	Acreage For harvest 1947	Yield per acre Average 1936-45	Yield per acre 1946	Yield per acre Indicated 1947	Production Average 1936-45	Production 1946	Production Indicated 1947
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Early:									
12 States	487	507	414	103	158	142	50,327	80,310	58,665
Intermediate:									
8 States	272	243	213	116	157	154	31,533	38,270	32,788
Late surplus:									
3 Eastern	539	517	439	178	272	235	96,133	140,381	103,050
5 Central	780	590	516	93	114	107	72,131	67,404	55,089
10 Western	465	505	418	196	233	222	91,334	117,610	92,943
18 States	1,785	1,612	1,373	146	202	183	259,598	325,395	251,082
Late, other:									
5 New England	62	62	54	156	194	192	9,659	12,000	10,352
5 Central	253	151	132	98	130	113	24,698	19,654	14,975
1 Southwestern	4	4	4	78	85	85	306	340	306
11 States	318	217	189	110	147	135	34,663	31,994	25,633
Late, total:									
29 States	2,103	1,829	1,562	140	195	177	294,261	357,389	276,715
37 late and intermediate	2,375	2,072	1,776	138	191	174	325,794	395,659	309,503
Total, United States	2,862	2,580	2,190	132	184	168	376,122	475,969	368,168

NOTE: Date for Arizona are now included with the intermediate potato States, rather than with the late States as formerly. Data for all States are subject to revision in later monthly reports.

Table 8.- Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, size A, when quoted), at shipping points and New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1946 and 1947

Location and variety	1946 Month August	1946 Week ended Sept. 21	1947 Month July	1947 Month August	1947 Week ended Sept. 13	1947 Week ended Sept. 20
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points:						
Yakima Valley, Wash., Long White	* 2.14	---	2.73	* 2.29	---	----
" " " Russet Burbank	* 2.30	*2.34	---	* 2.68	2.82	2.84
Kaw Valley, Kans., & Orrick, Mo., Cobbler	---	----	2.62	---	---	----
Onley, Va., Cobbler	---	----	3.07	---	---	----
Washington, N.C., Cobbler	---	----	3.79	---	---	----
Central N.J. points:						
Cobbler	2.09	---	2.57	2.50	2.56	2.52
Katahdin, Chippewa	2.10	---	---	2.48	---	----
Gibbon-Kearney Dist., Nebr., Red Warba	* 1.98	---	---	*2.28	---	----
Northern Colo. points:						
Bliss Triumph	* 1.99	---	---	*2.17	---	----
Cobbler	* 1.83	---	---	*2.17	---	----
Stevens Point, Wis., various	1.90	1.80	---	---	2.40	2.40
Rochester, N.Y.:						
Chippewa	---	1.99	---	---	---	2.50
Katahdin	----	1.99	---	---	---	2.50
Aroostook County, Me., various	---	1.80	---	---	---	1.76
Red River Valley, N. Dak., various	---	1.32	---	---	---	----
NEW YORK:						
Long White, California	---	4.28	*5.18	#4.74	#4.56	----
" " Washington	4.31	4.41	---	*4.40	*4.21	*4.24
Cobbler, Maryland	---	---	3.15	---	---	----
" New Jersey	---	---	3.03	2.54	2.58	2.56
" Long Island	2.18	2.18	2.93	2.52	2.65	2.59
" Virginia	---	---	3.34	---	---	-----
Chippewa, Long Island	2.25	2.30	---	2.53	2.66	2.62
Green Mtn., Long Island	2.26	2.32	---	2.43	2.68	2.72
Katahdin, New Jersey	2.21	2.34	---	2.57	2.58	2.60
" Long Island	2.22	2.26	---	---	2.75	2.71
Russet Burbank, Idaho	4.42	4.40	---	*4.96	*4.82	*4.88
" " Washington	---	*4.58	---	---	*4.62	*4.80
CHICAGO:						
Long White, California	*3.69	---	*4.49	---	---	----
" " Idaho	---	---	---	* 3.75	---	----
" " Washington	*3.49	*3.23	*4.03	3.56	3.65	3.65
Russet Burbank, Idaho	*3.59	*3.18	---	* 3.82	*4.24	*3.96
" " Washington	*3.65	*3.45	---	* 3.67	*4.20	*4.07

-Continued

Table 8.- Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, size A, when quoted), at shipping points and New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1946 and 1947 -Continued

Location and variety	1946 Month August	1946 Week ended Sept. 21	1947 Month July	1947 Month August	1947 Week ended Sept. 13	1947 Week ended Sept. 20
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
CHICAGO (Cont'd):						
Bliss Triumph, Texas	---	---	*3.70	---	---	---
" " North Dakota	---	2.22	---	---	---	3.19
" " Idaho	*2.88	---	*3.79	*3.17	---	---
" " Colorado	*2.72	---	---	*3.04	---	---
" " Wisconsin	---	*2.30	---	---	3.24	3.05
Cobbler, Missouri	---	---	2.37	---	---	---
" Colorado	*2.57	---	---	*3.08	---	---
" Wisconsin	2.11	2.01	---	---	2.54	2.42
Red Warba, Nebraska	*2.51	---	---	2.86	*3.75	---
Chippewa, Wisconsin	---	1.99	---	---	2.53	2.58

*/ Washed stock. #/ Idaho, washed stock.
Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), at shipping points and New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1946 and 1947

Market and type	1946 Month August	1946 Week ended Sept. 21	1947 Month July	1947 Month August	1947 Week ended Sept. 13	1947 Week ended Sept. 20
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points:						
New Orleans, La., Porto Rican 1/	2.50	2.21	---	3.53	2.69	2.46
E. Shore points, Golden	2.34	1.95	---	---	2.08	1.94
NEW YORK:						
Triumph, Ala.	---	---	3.60	3.53	---	---
Golden & Porto Rican, Fla.	---	---	4.56	---	---	---
Golden, Md.	3.21	2.35	---	3.14	2.32	2.25
" Va.	2.87	1.94	---	3.07	2.19	2.21
" N.J.	---	2.25	---	---	---	---
Jersey type, N.J.	---	2.41	---	---	2.17	2.62
Porto Rican, La.	3.56	3.45	---	4.00	3.08	2.88
" " N.C. & S.C.	3.47	3.18	---	3.80	2.98	2.81
" " Va.	---	2.60	---	3.44	2.78	2.60
General, all varieties	3.43	2.65	4.27	3.55	2.59	2.50
CHICAGO:						
Nancy Hall, Tenn.	2.73	2.27	1.78	1.01	2.75	2.75
Porto Rican, La.	3.18	2.64	3.53	4.42	3.35	3.26
" " Tenn.	2.68	2.58	3.08	---	3.20	2.75
Triumph, Ala.	---	---	3.20	3.45	---	---
General, all varieties	3.21	2.70	2.46	4.00	3.15	3.08

1/ 50-lb. crate. Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Adm.

Table 10.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1936-45, annual 1946, and indicated Sept. 1, 1947

Group of States	Acreage Harvested Average 1936-45	Acreage Harvested 1946	Acreage For harvest 1947	Yield per acre Average 1936-45	Yield per acre 1946	Yield per acre Indicated 1947	Production 1/ Average 1936-45	Production 1/ 1946	Production 1/ Indicated 1947
	1,000 acres	1000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Northeast 2/...	680	646	668	845	826	761	5,724	5,333	5,081
Northwest 3/...	252	306	357	1,400	1,572	1,432	3,512	4,810	5,111
Southwest 4/...	536	382	454	455	541	565	2,467	2,067	2,563
Calif. total -	365	283	313	1,258	1,267	1,247	4,610	3,587	3,904
Lima.....	161	149	152	1,354	1,342	1,350	2,187	2,000	2,052
Other 5/.....	204	134	161	1,178	1,184	1,150	2,423	1,587	1,852
U.S. total...	1,833	1,617	1,792	889	977	930	16,312	15,797	16,659

1/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned); includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Me., N.Y., Mich., and Minn. Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry.
3/ N.Dak., Nebr., Mont., Wyo., Idaho, and Wash. Largely Great Northern beans, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds.
4/ Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., and Utah. Largely Pinto beans.
5/ Chiefly Blackeye, Small White, and Pink beans.

Table 11.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1936-45, annual 1946, and indicated Sept. 1, 1947

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1936-45	Acreage Harvested 1946	Acreage For harvest 1947	Yield per acre Average 1936-45	Yield per acre 1946	Yield per acre Indicated 1947	Production 1/ Average 1936-45	Production 1/ 1946	Production 1/ Indicated 1947
	1,000 acres	1000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Wisconsin.....	5	1	1	880	1,100	1,100	47	11	11
Minnesota.....	---	6	6	---	800	900	---	48	54
North Dakota...	---	15	20	---	1,000	1,275	---	150	255
Montana.....	32	29	23	1,149	1,200	1,050	362	348	242
Idaho.....	113	156	148	1,185	1,350	1,350	1,396	2,106	1,998
Wyoming.....	2	3	2	1,065	1,250	1,200	21	38	24
Colorado.....	18	24	24	855	750	1,050	157	180	252
Washington.....	185	235	240	1,313	1,480	1,350	2,509	3,478	3,240
Oregon.....	19	19	25	1,316	1,300	1,050	266	247	242
California.....	---	24	26	---	1,335	860	---	320	224
U.S. total..	386	512	515	1,220	1,353	1,275	4,870	6,926	6,542

1/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned); includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

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